

## DENIES CHARGE; RETURNS TO JAIL

Mrs. Chadwick Arraigned  
and Enters Plea of  
Not Guilty.

## BANKERS ALSO APPEAR IN COURT

Hearing Was Arranged  
Suddenly to Prevent Crowd and  
Was Soon Over—Woman  
Almost Collapsed on  
Way to Court—  
Room.

(By Associated Press.)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 17.—Mrs. Chadwick was arraigned before Judge Wing, of the United States District Court, to-day pleaded not guilty to every charge brought against her, declined to give bail, and was remanded to jail to await trial.

President Beckwith and Cashier Spear, of the Citizens National Bank, of Oberlin, were arraigned at the same time, and were allowed to depart after furnishing bonds, each in the amount of \$5,000, an increase of \$1,000 over the value of the bond they had previously given.

Arrangement of the three was very quietly arranged between District Attorney Sullivan, United States Marshal Chandler, and the attorneys for the three indicted people. It was deemed best to have them called on Saturday at a time when few people would be expected to see them in court, instead of at a regular session of the court, when a multitude of curious people would attempt to invade the courtroom.

Not over thirty people were present when Judge Wing took his seat to preside for the arraignment only. Court was adjourned as soon as it was over, the entire session not lasting over fifteen minutes.

Mrs. Chadwick Very Feeble.  
Mr. Beckwith was the first of the three to enter the courtroom. He was not accompanied by his wife as usual. He took a seat by himself at the west side of the courtroom. Mr. Spear came in a few minutes later, and sat beside Mr. Beckwith.

When Marshal Chandler and Deputy Samspeil arrived at the jail, Dr. Wall, the physician of the government, was called to examine Mrs. Chadwick and decide if she was in condition to stand the trip to the courtroom, a few blocks away. Dr. Wall said that while the woman was in an extremely nervous state, she was not in complete exhaustion, there was no danger in allowing her to be brought before the judge. A carriage was then called, and Mrs. Chadwick was taken by the marshal to prepare to leave the jail. She dressed, assisted by the matron, and then went down the three flights of stairs to the court house, where she had to lean on the arms of both officials, and was obliged to rest for several minutes at each landing. Dr. Wall remained by her side in case his services were needed and also accompanied her to court.

Accompanied by Marshal Chandler and Deputy Samspeil, she entered the courtroom so heavily veiled that it was impossible to see her face. She walked very feebly and was supported at every step. As she approached the bar she sank into a chair beside her attorney, E. P. Dawley, and placing an elbow on a table beside her, supported her head with her hand and remained motionless until the court had adjourned.

Pleaded Not Guilty.  
Attorney Sullivan then stated to the court the nature of the case against the three defendants, and turning to Mr. Dawley, said:

"I assume Mrs. Chadwick will waive the reading of the indictments and that Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Spear will do likewise."

Mr. Dawley and the two bank officials bowed in silence, and the former, rising, said:

"Your Honor, we plead not guilty to all of the charges."

There was a pause and nobody spoke, either for Beckwith or Spear. "I understand that," said Judge Chadwick, "pleads not guilty," said Judge Wing, "but is that the plea for the defendant?" Beckwith and Spear exclaimed: "We plead not guilty."

## WILL TAKE OATH AND MUCH POMP

Inauguration of President  
Roosevelt Will  
Eclipse Others.

## PLANS FOR GREAT SHOW BEING MADE

Probability That There Will be  
No Inaugural Ball This Year.  
All States Are Asked to  
Send Troops, But  
the Number Is  
Limited.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Little else excites so much interest in Washington these days as the inauguration to come off on the 4th of next March. Though many weighty public questions are pending, some of them clamoring for solution, and many others in view in Washington, official and private, have time for little else than preparation and gossip in connection with the pageant to be witnessed on the avenue nearly three months hence. It is characteristic of the city, though, that the inauguration of a President in the Federal capital, that it should give itself up to plans for the great show so completely so long before it is to be put on the boards.

Will be Great Show.  
It will be a great show, eclipsing any in the history of the country, unless the second inauguration of President Lincoln be excepted. All the States have been asked to send troops, and General George H. Harries, who commands the District National Guard, has thought it well to advise that no State send more than one brigade. In an open letter he says that a greater number would make the parade too long, and that the States should send troops that they can spare from the front lines.

General Harries does speak from experience. He led a regiment of the District troops to Cuba after our terrible war with Spain, and there did valiant police duty on the island. On the return of the troops to Washington they were given a reception such as eclipsed that accorded Admiral Dewey when he came back from the Philippines, and those who saw General Harries riding up the avenue at the head of his legion of soldiers, and around the neck of his prancing charger, were reminded of the triumph of Caesar when he returned to Rome after the conquest of Gaul. Of course, he speaks from experience, and of course, it would be the occasion of the inauguration of President Lincoln that the States sent so many troops; the crowds not in the parade might lose sight of some of the heroes in the line of march.

But most probably General Harries has in mind the experience of Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of President McKinley for his first term in 1897. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered to transport the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania to Washington, and every man of the regiment was armed with a musket, and every woman with a rifle. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered to transport the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania to Washington, and every man of the regiment was armed with a musket, and every woman with a rifle. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered to transport the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania to Washington, and every man of the regiment was armed with a musket, and every woman with a rifle.

No Inaugural Ball.  
It is believed by some that there will be no inaugural ball. The committee refused to allow the pension office to be used for the purpose. The House of Representatives was willing to allow the use of the pension office, but the Senate office, it was then proposed to use the Congressional Library, but the opposition at the Senate end of the Capitol was so strong that it is not believed there is a chance of a chance that the most beautiful building in the world will echo the revelry by night when Theodore the First puts on the crown in his own right.

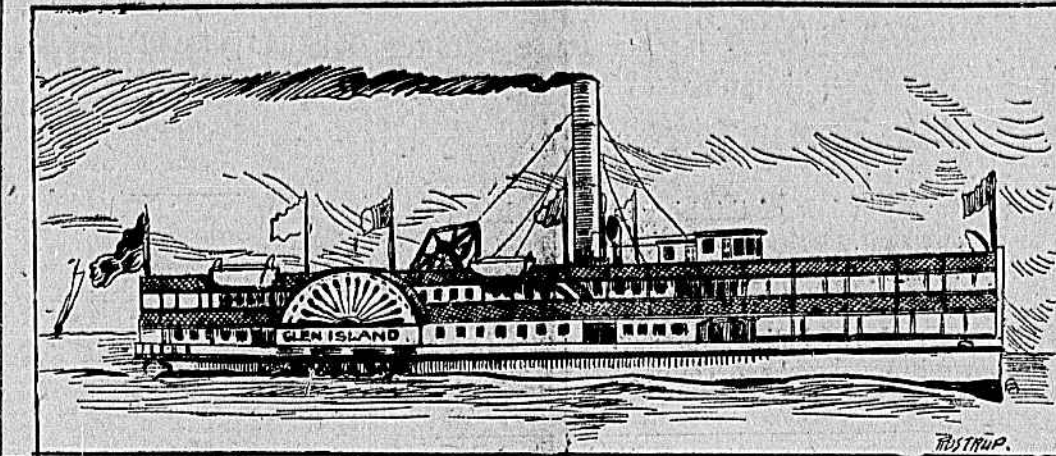
Meanwhile signs are prominently displayed on the avenue and Fifteenth Street—"This Window For Rent For Inauguration Parade." And many of them will bring fabulous prices, paid by people who will be willing to spend any good shekels of the realm for a glimpse of the President as he rides down the street to take the oath of office, and thence back to the reviewing stand opposite the mansion in which he will spend four more years.

BLOODHOUNDS ON TRAIL OF  
MURDERER OF PHYSICIAN  
(By Associated Press.)  
SELMER, Tenn., Dec. 17.—A telephone message reached Selmer to-day, asking Sheriff Blackwell to send bloodhounds to Demopolis to assist in tracing assassins of a prominent citizen and the dogs were shipped to the scene on a special train.

The pictures of the killing, as learned over telephone, are that Dr. P. L. Fosberg was the victim, his body being found by a negro living near the railroad track. A load of buckshot had been sent into his back. A gold watch was missing. There is no clue to the assassin.

LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.  
Reported That Dodge Will Tell  
Everything He Knows.  
GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 17.—Chas. F. Dodge, who has been wanted in New York to answer sensational charges and over the extradition of whom there has been litigation and numberless entanglements, left for New York to-day. He went on board the Mallory Line steamer in charge of United States Marshal Hansen and three deputies. The ship sailed shortly after noon and no incident of interest attended the departure of the prisoner.

Will Tell Everything.  
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—It is rumored tonight in New York that when Chas. F. Dodge reaches this city he will throw himself upon the mercy of the court and tell all he knows about the Dodge-Morse divorce matter in connection with which he had been indicted for perjury.



STEAMER GLEN ISLAND, which was burned yesterday in Long Island Sound, and on which nine persons lost their lives. The picture is made from a telegraphic description of the boat, which was a side-wheeler, 200 feet long, with three open decks and one smokestack. The vessel carried two life boats on each side.

## IS NOT PURSUING SALARY MATTER

Mr. Blair Mentioned Retroactive  
Clause to Auditor and Mr.  
Pollard, However.

## HIS FIGHT IS NOW ENDED

Interest in Attorney's Opinion.  
Eight Parallel Cases of Re-  
cent Date Are Cited.

Alderman A. Bolrne Blair, who conducted the fight in the Board of Aldermen against increasing the salary of the Mayor to \$3,500, is pursuing the matter no further and says he feels his duty was ended when the ordinance passed the Board.

In discussing the question which has been raised concerning the retroactive feature of the ordinance, Mr. Blair last night made the following statement, which explains his connection with the matter:

"I left some very important papers on my desk at the Board meeting Tuesday night, and went by the next morning (Wednesday) for them. Meeting Mr. August, the clerk, just before reaching the City Hall, we were discussing the constitutionality of the measure, and my recollection is that he expressed the opinion that he was doubtful concerning the question. The City Attorney's office being adjacent to the Council Chamber, I asked in an informal manner his opinion of the question, more for information than anything else. He gave me his official opinion privately as a citizen, but of course not for publication or for official use, as he did not have the authority to give it to me otherwise, nor did I have any authority to ask it. I remarked to the City Attorney, that I presumed that as the question had been raised in the committee, the Auditor would ask the legal opinion of the City Attorney before paying same, as is the custom in all doubtful matters."

Saw Mr. Warren.  
"Coming directly from the Attorney's office, I saw Mr. Warren and asked him his opinion of the constitutionality of the measure and what he was going to do when the Mayor made a demand for his back pay."

"He informed me that he expected to get the opinion of the City Attorney before this demand was made upon him by the Mayor, and if the opinion was favorable to the Mayor, nothing would be said about it, and his duty would be plain, and he would be relieved of personal responsibility of paying out money illegally, but of course, if the opinion was unfavorable, he would not pay same."

Mr. Blair also said that he felt it his duty either as a citizen or as a member of the committee, to prevent the payment of the salary, and he disclaimed any responsibility for the auditor's action, though he did casually mention the matter to him and to the City Attorney.

It is, of course, not known what will

## VERY IMPROPER, SAYS ASQUITH

Attorney Criticises American  
Government for Manner in Pre-  
serving Greene-Gaynor Case.

## LORD CHANCELLOR CONCURS

Argument Concluded Yesterday  
and Decision Will be Ren-  
dered To-morrow.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The privy council which yesterday began hearing the appeal of the United States against the decision of the justice of the crown at Quebec, in the case of Green and Gaynor, adjourned at the conclusion of the arguments to-day. Judgment will be rendered to-morrow.

Donald Macmaster, K. C., of Montreal, concluded his argument in behalf of the United States to-day, and was followed by Herbert H. Asquith, former Home Secretary, representing the two respondents. Mr. Asquith contended that there was no ground for the intervention of the privy council. The most their lordships could do was to express an abstract opinion on the merits of the case.

Mr. Asquith complained of the form in which the American government had presented the case. "It seemed to him highly improper," he read a paragraph in the American printed case complaining: "Whether the index in the discharge of his duty, and ending, 'nor, indeed, do they think it necessary to do so.' Mr. Asquith said he considered it was 'a serious matter that suggestions of this kind should be made in a printed document in a legal inquiry of this description.'"

The lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, concurred with Mr. Asquith. "The suggestion contained in this abstract is absolutely irrelevant to the question of legality. I must deprecate the introduction of such matters into the appellant's case. They cannot effect our judgment on its merits."

The Paragraph.  
The paragraph in question, as follows: "Whether a judge in the discharge of his duty, who certainly has done nothing to merit such treatment may be threatened with discipline, judiciary or administrative, by a law firm in the minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada; whether one judge of the Superior Court can cause his writ of habeas corpus to issue before another judge of the same court has disposed of a prior writ issued in regard to the same matter; whether it is seemly that the petition of the latter writ should be applied for in the name of a law firm in which the minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada is a partner, and of which the premier of Quebec is also a partner, and that nearly a month should elapse and several proceedings intervene before it was discovered that the whole name of the firm should not have been given."

Famous Case Comes to an  
End in English  
Courts.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, December 18.—After three weeks' trial a jury in the Central Criminal Court to-day found Ernest Terah Hooley not guilty and Henry J. Lawson guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses. Lawson was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor. Execution of the sentence of Lawson was postponed to permit an appeal to the crown cases reserved court. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$30,000.

Hooley, whose colossal bankruptcy and the proceedings therefrom were the sensation of 1898, was arrested in London May 19th last, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. Since his bankruptcy Hooley had been connected with various promotions, some of which led to court proceedings. Lawson, another company promoter, was taken into custody the same day in connection with the charge against Hooley. The technical charge against the prisoners was defrauding A. J. Payne of \$50,000 by selling him shares of Siberian gold mines and other worthless concerns. Hooley was bailed in the sum of \$40,000 and Lawson's bail was placed at \$30,000.

In 1898 Hooley was the biggest company promoter in Great Britain. He was a multi-millionaire, and was prominently interested in bicycle, land and meat companies. He reached the pinnacle of his prominence in 1898 when he promoted a toy company, as the result of which he was supposed to have cleared \$1,500,000. At that time Hooley was living a sort of Count of Monte Cristo existence, buying yachts and race horses and a number of historic country seats.

The special joint committee named by the Council to go to Washington to invite President Roosevelt to visit Richmond on his proposed southern tour, will not go to the national capital this week, as was anticipated. Congressman Lamb wired the committee that he would be unable to see the President, with the view to making an engagement for an interview until after the holidays.

This means that the Richmond city fathers will for a time, at least, be deprived of shaking the hand of the Chief Executive, and of hearing the word "delighted" from his smiling lips.

It seems now altogether unlikely that the President will go South to Richmond, as it is understood that he will go to join his cowboy regiment at their annual reunion in the far Southwest by way of Louisville, Ky. Still the committee has been named, and will perform its duty when the members can secure an audience with the Chief Executive.

The following statement was made at the City Hall yesterday: "The president of the Board of Aldermen having officially notified the city clerk that he was unable to cooperate with the committee appointed to invite the president and his cabinet to visit Richmond, the duty, therefore, devolves on the vice-president, Mr. Mark Gunst, who will act in his stead."

## SHIP BURNS AND NINE LOSE LIVES

Two Passengers and  
Seven of Crew Perish  
on Glen Island.

## HEROIC RESCUE SAVED OTHERS

Flames Break Forth at Mid-  
night and Caused Wild Panic.  
Fire Started in the Dyna-  
mo Room—The Prop-  
erty Loss About  
\$250,000.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, December 17.—By the burning of the Star Line steamer Glen Island in Long Island Sound to-day nine lives were lost and property roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars was destroyed.

That more lives were not sacrificed undoubtedly was due to the personal courage of the officers and crew and the excellent discipline maintained when a horrible death for all seemed almost a certainty. When the steamer was abandoned she was flame-swept from stem to stern, and yet the only persons who lost their lives were those whose escape had been entirely cut off by the fire before the alarm reaching them. Of the thirty-one persons, including ten passengers, who sailed away on the Glen Island last night, twenty-two, including eight passengers, were brought back to-day. The dead are: Passengers: Unknown Hebrew woman, at No. 39 Hamilton Street, New Haven. Unknown man, supposed to be a New Yorker.

Crew: W. E. HENDRICKSON, assistant engineer. LUMAN MILLER, fireman. FRANK BUSH, fireman. JOHN BURKE, fireman. OTTO ALLOFRAN, fireman. O. BERG, deck hand. PETER BENSON, deck hand.

Rush of Stifling Smoke.  
The Glen Island left her dock here at 9:30 o'clock last night on her return trip for New Haven. There were ten passengers and a crew of twenty-one men, including Captain Charles E. McAllister, First Mate Ira Larson, Pilot Thomas McMillen and Quartermaster John O'Brien. The boat was bound for New Haven, and was en route through the sound without incident, and just before midnight, when about three miles west of Greenwich, Conn., Captain McAllister saw the pilot house and went below for his midnight lunch. At that time there was no indication of trouble of any kind, but suddenly a beam of light reached the galley, when there came a rush of stifling smoke from the hold of the steamer, and every electric light on board the craft was extinguished. When the captain rushed on deck smoke was pouring from every passageway and flames were everywhere. The captain ordered the crew to get out of the hold, and the men came tumbling out of their bunks. In the meantime the steering gear had been blocked and the pilots, finding themselves unable to direct the course of the steamer, hurriedly went to the assistance of the other members of the crew in saving lives.

Captain McAllister ordered McMillen to go to the hurricane deck and loosen one of the boats, while he went to the main deck and tried to loose the two large life-boats. The captain managed to loosen the port life-boat, but the other life-boat was jammed against the davits, but a smaller one was soon ready to be lowered away.

Scene of Confusion.  
While the officers and crew were working there was a fearful scene of confusion among the ten passengers. They ran about the saloons in disarray. The woman who lost her life had been aroused by the stewardess, and was on her way to one of the boats when she suddenly turned and dashed back into the flaming cabin. It is supposed that she went back for her valuables. She was not seen again, and must have perished. There was no possibility of waiting for the rescue of those who failed to appear at once.

In the large boat were fifteen people. They included the eight rescued passengers and seven of the crew, including the captain. The large boat was just about to be lowered when the nick of time, or, it is said, would have perished. The smaller boat, which Pilot McMillen had managed to free, carried seven passengers.

The two boats were rowed as far away from the burning steamer as was possible, and then the boats were abandoned and the survivors were left to their fate. The burning steamer drifted away toward the Long Island shore. In the meantime the tug Bully, which was passing with a string of barges in tow, sighted the burning steamer, cast her tow drift, and came to the rescue of persons in the boats. They were taken from the smaller craft, placed in the furnace room of the tug, and then taken to the shore, and when the steamer Brastus Corning came along, shortly afterwards, were transferred to the latter and brought to New York. The fire is believed to have started in the dynamo room, but its cause is unknown.

ONE KILLED. SEVERAL HURT  
IN CRASH OF TROLLEY CARS  
(By Associated Press.)  
ALLENSTOWN, PA., December 17.—One person was killed, one was fatally injured and others received serious injuries in a collision between two trolley cars on the Allegheny River Valley Trolley Company to-day. The accident occurred at the iron bridge in this city, and was due to the signals failing to work.

William Zink, an electrician, in the employ of the Traction Company, was caught beneath one of the cars and was so badly crushed that he died a short time later.

## TOGO GOING HOME TO LAY FOR FLEET

Getting Battleships in  
Shape to Take Care  
of Rojestvensky.

## STOESSEL SAID TO BE HOPELESS

Sends Dispatch to Emperor  
Couched in Despairing Terms.  
Correspondence With Nogi  
Concerning Protection of  
Hospitals—The Com-  
ing Campaign.

By Paul Lambeth.  
(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch, Copyright, 1904.)  
LONDON, Dec. 17.—News reached here from the Foo to-day that nearly all of Togo's armored vessels have been withdrawn from the Port Arthur blockading fleet and have been sent to Sasebo and other home stations to be overhauled and fitted for the work of meeting Rojestvensky. It is not stated whether or not Admiral Togo himself has gone home, but it is believed here that he is now on his way to Japan, leaving in the hands of a subordinate, the blockade, which, since the destruction of the last of the Russian ships, is merely a matter of keeping supplies from reaching the beleaguered fortress.

The heavy siege guns of the Japanese now that they have accomplished the purpose of destroying the Russian warships, have been turned against the town itself, and the forts still occupied by the Russians and a continuous bombardment has been kept up for the past few days. So far as can be learned, however, there has been no considerable infantry movement recently.

Send Fleet to Europe.  
The full news of actual fighting from the Far East has turned the attention of war experts here to the next phase of the campaign. It has come to be generally believed that there will be no further serious fighting, except at Port Arthur, perhaps, until the spring. The position of the two armies at Mukden and the developments of the past two days seem to indicate that the respective commanders have abandoned the idea of a winter campaign, if indeed they ever seriously entertained it. The consensus of opinion among experts is that the campaign of 1905 will begin in the spring of 1904, with an important naval engagement. If Rojestvensky continues his eastward cruise, he will not arrive within striking distance of the Japanese fleet before the latter part of February at the earliest. By that time the Japanese naval authorities will have had ample time to perfect their plan to meet him and there is no doubt left here as to the result in case the meeting takes place.

With the Russian naval power definitely broken, it is not deemed improbable that a strong Japanese naval force will be sent to European waters next summer to look after the trade with Germany, Russia. It is pointed out that Germany may then have to face some of the problems which have proven so disagreeable to Great Britain in connection with the Russian efforts to stop the trade in contraband.

Must Take Aggressive.  
Among military men, the opinion prevails that the Russians will be compelled to take the aggressive on land in the next campaign. Oyama may begin his work by taking Mukden, but it is not believed he will attempt to proceed further north. He has in fact accomplished the full purpose of the Japanese plan of campaign and holds all the territory which constitutes the casus belli. In the spring, he will probably find himself confronted by a superior force and will be obliged to fight. It is simply holding what he has. That he will be able to hold it, little doubt is felt here. The question will then resolve itself into how far Russia is willing to go in the expenditure of men and treasure before being willing to accept peace on a basis of Japanese supremacy in Korea and the absolute withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria.

STOESSEL HOPELESS.  
Said That Dispatch to Emperor  
Is Couched in Despair-  
ing Terms.  
(By Associated Press.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, December 17.—The contents of Lieutenant-General Stoessel's dispatches to Emperor Nicholas received here, have not yet been communicated to the public. While particulars are unobtainable, it is understood, that the report is couched in a despairing tone.

TO PROTECT HOSPITALS.  
Stoessel Sends Diplomatic Mes-  
sage to Nogi and Gets Dip-  
lomatic Reply.  
(By Associated Press.)  
TOKIO, Dec. 17.—General Stoessel has opened negotiations with the Japanese forces surrounding Port Arthur providing for the protection of the hospitals of the city.

The following dispatch was received to-day from the Japanese army before Port Arthur: "Two letters from General Stoessel (commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur) to General Nogi (in command of the besiegers at Port Arthur), reached headquarters at 8 in the evening of December 15th. The first read as follows: 'I have the honor to inform you that your artillery has bombarded our hospitals, which are plainly distinguished by the Red Cross flags. These hospitals are visible from your artillery positions. I request you to prohibit the bombardment. I make the request from my high esteem for our brave heroes, who, after glorious fighting with your forces, lie wounded in the hospitals under the Red Cross. Among those heroes are some Japanese wounded.'"

"I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you assurances of my high respect for the Japanese army and navy. Accompanying this letter was another letter from General Stoessel to General Nogi, in which he stated that the hospitals were not visible from the Japanese artillery positions, and that the bombardment was not directed at the hospitals, but at the city of Port Arthur."

The Japanese army has received the following reply from General Nogi to General Stoessel: "I have the honor to inform you that your artillery has bombarded our hospitals, which are plainly distinguished by the Red Cross flags. These hospitals are visible from your artillery positions. I request you to prohibit the bombardment. I make the request from my high esteem for our brave heroes, who, after glorious fighting with your forces, lie wounded in the hospitals under the Red Cross. Among those heroes are some Japanese wounded.'"

"I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you assurances of my high respect for the Japanese army and navy. Accompanying this letter was another letter from General Stoessel to General Nogi, in which he stated that the hospitals were not visible from the Japanese artillery positions, and that the bombardment was not directed at the hospitals, but at the city of Port Arthur."

The Japanese army has received the following reply from General Nogi to General Stoessel: "I have the honor to inform you that your artillery has bombarded our hospitals, which are plainly distinguished by the Red Cross flags. These hospitals are visible from your artillery positions. I request you to prohibit the bombardment. I make the request from my high esteem for our brave heroes, who, after glorious fighting with your forces, lie wounded in the hospitals under the Red Cross. Among those heroes are some Japanese wounded.'"

"I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you assurances of my high respect for the Japanese army and navy. Accompanying this letter was another letter from General Stoessel to General Nogi, in which he stated that the hospitals were not visible from the Japanese artillery positions, and that the bombardment was not directed at the hospitals, but at the city of Port Arthur."

The Japanese army has received the following reply from General Nogi to General Stoessel: "I have the honor to inform you that your artillery has bombarded our hospitals, which are plainly distinguished by the Red Cross flags. These hospitals are visible from your artillery positions. I request you to prohibit the bombardment. I make the request from my high esteem for our brave heroes, who, after glorious fighting with your forces, lie wounded in the hospitals under the Red Cross. Among those heroes are some Japanese wounded.'"

"I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you assurances of my high respect for the Japanese army and navy. Accompanying this letter was another letter from General Stoessel to General Nogi, in which he stated that the hospitals were not visible from the Japanese artillery positions, and that the bombardment was not directed at the hospitals, but at the city of Port Arthur."